



Danger!



VOCABULARY

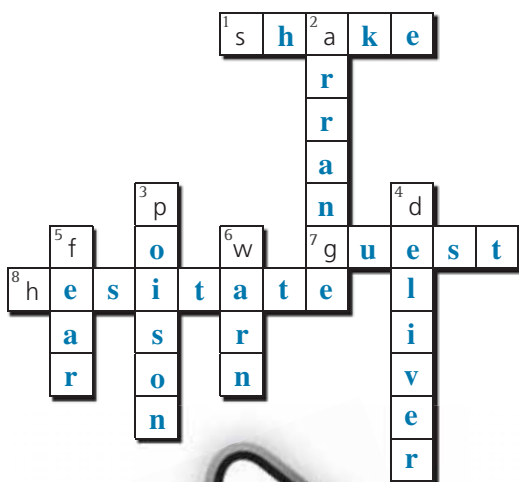
1. Complete the puzzle using the clues below.

Across ➡

1. tremble
7. visitor
8. pause briefly

Down ↓

2. organise
3. substance that can harm or kill
4. bring something to a specific location
5. a feeling of being scared
6. inform someone about a potential danger



2. Choose the logical continuation for each sentence. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1. This man's just stopped breathing. Help! / He's feeling better now!
2. I made sure that I had the correct exam date. I checked with someone. / I assumed it was correct.
3. Ellen spent all day pointing her camera at tourists in the market. She finally sold it. / She took over 200 photographs.
4. It was a thrill to see Arcade Fire in concert. I'm glad I went. / It was a waste of time.
5. It was a relief when the rain stopped. Everyone was tired of the rain. / More rain was needed.
6. John's living on the edge. His friends are worried about him. / His friends love his new house at the top of the hill.

3. Complete the passage with the words and phrases below.

hesitate • seriously injured • brave • deliver
middle-aged • lucky to be alive • courage
survived • risked their lives • cheer them up

Volunteers Needed!

Recently, I began to do voluntary work at The Royal London Hospital. I play games with some of the ill children and tell them jokes to ^{1.} cheer them up. I'm always amazed at how ^{2.} brave the children are, even before an operation. Some days, I ^{3.} deliver flowers and magazines to patients' rooms.

Occasionally, I also spend time with patients who were ^{4.} seriously injured in accidents. Despite their pain, they are happy they ^{5.} survived and they feel ^{6.} lucky to be alive. Recently, I visited two men who were badly hurt when they ^{7.} risked their lives to save an elderly woman from a fire. These men, and others I have met at the hospital, have got an incredible amount of ^{8.} courage!

Have you got time to volunteer one day a week? Maybe the hospital needs you – whether you're ^{9.} middle-aged or a teenager – so don't ^{10.} hesitate. Contact the hospital's volunteer office today!

4. Complete the sentences by adding *-al, -ous, -ic, -ive, -able, -less* or *-ful* to the words below to form adjectives. Make any necessary changes.

tradition • fury • origin • tragedy • admire • harm • use • protect

- Sandra's boyfriend was **furious** when someone hit his car.
- This band's music is a mix of old, **traditional** Chinese music and contemporary rock.
- I think it's **admirable** when people volunteer to help others in need.
- Our dog is very **protective** of her puppies. She doesn't let anyone go near them.
- Our **original** plan was to go on holiday in May, but we had to wait until July.
- Did you hear about the **tragic** accident on the motorway today? Six people were killed.
- Smoking is **harmful** to your health.
- This machine is **useless**. It's broken.

5. Complete the passage by adding *-ous, -ful, -less, -ed, -able, -ive* or *-ing* to the words in brackets to form adjectives. Make any necessary changes.



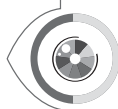
Tips for Dog Owners

It's ^{1.} **exciting** (excite) to get a new puppy. But don't be **disappointed** (disappoint) if your new puppy doesn't seem to feel ^{3.} **excited** (excite) as well. Remember – it can be ^{4.} **frightening** (frighten) for puppies when they are brought to a new home. Among the most ^{5.} **effective** (effect) ways to make the situation less ^{6.} **threatening** (threaten) for the puppy are to speak softly to it and give it a lot of attention. Owners should also protect their puppy and keep it out of ^{7.} **dangerous** (danger) situations. In addition, it's important to teach a puppy proper behaviour. This requires the use of rewards, such as dog treats, and ^{8.} **harmless** (harm) punishments, such as a gentle tap on the nose. Vets often recommend dog-training classes. These are particularly ^{9.} **valuable** (value) for new dog owners, and can help them learn ^{10.} **useful** (use) techniques that really do work.



6. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- When I come home, I usually switch on
Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- I screamed at my friend because
- When I'm middle-aged, I'll probably
- When I'm sad, it cheers me up when
- I think it's very personal to ask people
- I think it's shocking when



GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- Linda **broke** (break) her leg while she **was skiing** (ski) in Italy.
- Dan **was dating** (date) Emily when I first **met** (meet) him.
- **Did** it **start** (start) to rain during the match, or **was** it already **raining** (rain) when you arrived at the stadium?
- It was terrible! The fire **was burning** (burn) out of control and people **were jumping** (jump) out of the windows!
- As Julia **was researching** (research) her town's history, she **discovered** (discover) some shocking information.

2. Write sentences with the words below, including the words in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

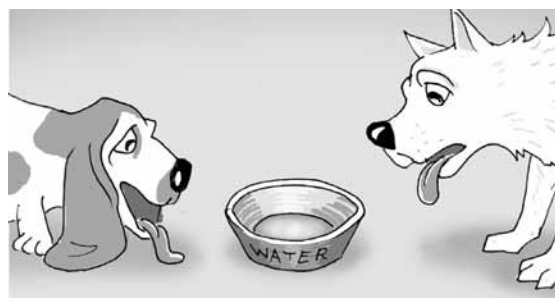
- Gina / move / to a new flat / and / start / a new job (last week)
Last week, Gina moved to a new flat and started a new job. / Gina moved to a new flat and started a new job last week.
- David / injure / his hand / he / repair / my bike (while)
David injured his hand while he was repairing my bike.
- Lily / find / a puppy / she / walk / to school (as)
Lily found a puppy as she was walking to school.
- The police / arrest / the young man / take away / his licence (and)
The police arrested the young man and took away his licence.
- I / do / my homework / Tom / knock / on the door (when)
I was doing my homework when Tom knocked on the door.
- I / not listen / to the teacher / she / explain the homework (while)
I wasn't listening to the teacher while she was explaining the homework.

3. Choose the sentence that is close in meaning to the original.

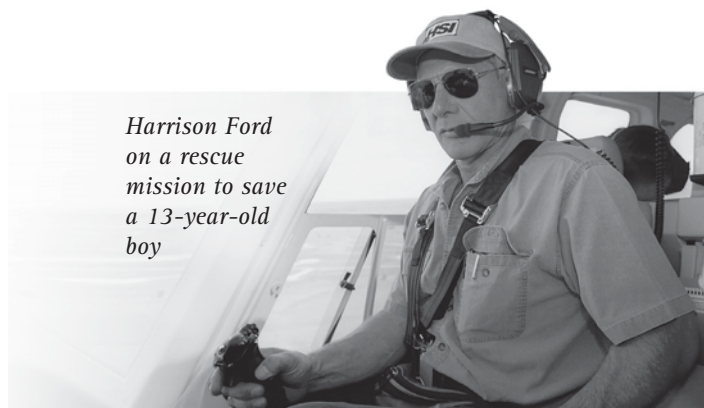
- By the time I woke up, Jim had left.
a. I woke up before Jim left.
(b) Jim left before I woke up.
- When Linda had written her second novel, she went on a long holiday.
(a) After finishing her second novel, Linda went on a long holiday.
b. Linda was on a long holiday when she wrote her second novel.
- Hugh and Cindy didn't speak to each other in class today because they had argued.
(a) Hugh and Cindy argued before class.
b. Hugh and Cindy argued in class.
- We had already bought a new car when we sold our old one.
a. We sold our old car and then bought a new one.
(b) We bought a new car before we sold our old one.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple.

- Mitchell **was** (be) angry with me all day because I **had broken** (break) his camera.
- **Had** you **read** (read) the book before you **lent** (lend) it to Darcy?
- We **had already driven** (already / drive) halfway home when we **ran out of** (run out of) petrol.
- Kelly **didn't buy** (not buy) anything at the shop because she **hadn't brought** (not bring) her purse.
- By the time I **got** (get) home, the dogs were very thirsty because I **had forgotten** (forget) to fill their water bowl.



5. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.



Harrison Ford
on a rescue
mission to save
a 13-year-old
boy

More Than a Film Hero

Harrison Ford is famous for his portrayal of heroic characters in such films as *Star Wars* and the *Indiana Jones* movies. But ^{1.} **did** you **know** (know) that he is also a hero in real life?

In 2000 and 2001, Ford, who ^{2.} **was living** (live) at the time in Wyoming, USA, often ^{3.} **volunteered** (volunteer) to fly his helicopter to help in rescues in the mountains near his home.

In July 2000, Ford ^{4.} **rescued** (rescue) a young woman who ^{5.} **was hiking** (hike) on Table Mountain. She ^{6.} **became** (become) ill after reaching the top of the 3,300-metre mountain, and ^{7.} **felt** (feel) unable to climb down. After she and her hiking companion ^{8.} **had sent** (send) a distress call to emergency services, Ford ^{9.} **flew** (fly) to the rescue with paramedics aboard his helicopter. Shortly before Ford landed at a nearby hospital, paramedics told the woman the name of the man who ^{10.} **was flying** (fly) the helicopter. She was, needless to say, quite surprised.

The following year, Ford was part of an air rescue team that ^{11.} **searched** (search) a forest for a 13-year-old boy who ^{12.} **had got** (get) lost while on a hike. The team ^{13.} **didn't find** (not find) the boy that night, but their efforts continued. Ford and another member of the rescue team finally ^{14.} **located** (locate) him the following morning and brought him back to safety.

6. Correct the errors.

- He didn't said anything because he was too frightened.
He didn't say anything because he was too frightened.
- By the time I received the invitation, the wedding took place.
By the time I received the invitation, the wedding had taken place.
- When you noticed the money was missing?
When did you notice the money was missing?
- We went out for a coffee after we saw a film.
We went out for a coffee after we had seen a film.
- I was listening carefully while she told me about her life.
I listened carefully while she told me about her life. / I was listening carefully while she was telling me about her life.

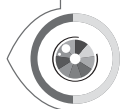
7. Translate the sentences.

- He felt better after we had cheered him up.
Se sintió mejor después de que le hubiéramos animado.
- John was delivering newspapers when he saw the fire.
John estaba repartiendo periódicos cuando vio el incendio.
- The man hesitated before he answered the question.
El hombre dudó antes de contestar la pregunta.
- I was pouring the wine when the table began to shake.
Estaba sirviendo el vino cuando la mesa empezó a temblar.
- By the time the guests arrived, we had arranged the chairs in a circle.
Para cuando los invitados llegaron, habíamos colocado las sillas en círculo.

Grammar Review 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

8. Answer the questions in complete sentences. Make them true for you.

- What were you doing at noon last Saturday?
Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- What did you have for lunch today?
.....
- What do you usually do at the weekend?
.....
- What are you doing on Friday night?
.....
- What had you already done by 10 o'clock last night?
.....



READING

1. Read the title and the first two paragraphs of the text. What can you infer from the underlined words?

- a. Many details of Reilly's life are unknown.
- b. Facts about Reilly's life are well known.
- c. Reilly definitely lived in Brazil.

2. Now read the rest of the text and check your answer.

3. Choose the correct answer according to the text.

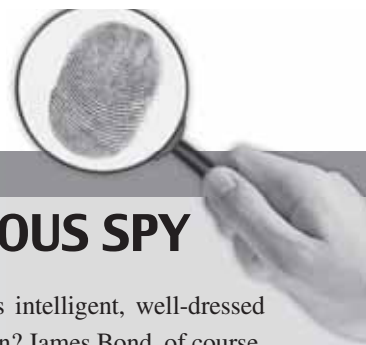
- 1. Reilly worked in a German factory
 - a. during World War II.
 - b. to learn what arms the country was making.
 - c. so he could learn about the country's battle plans.
 - d. before he began spying for Britain.
- 2. Reilly returned to Russia in 1925
 - a. to join its military intelligence service.
 - b. to work for the Communist regime.
 - c. because he was fooled by a fake group.
 - d. to be arrested.

4. Answer the questions according to the text.

- 1. What is the connection between James Bond and Sidney Reilly?
Some people say that James Bond was partly based on Sidney Reilly, a real spy.
- 2. What is said about Reilly's personality?
He was charming and persuasive, and he often acted recklessly.
- 3. What did Reilly do as a spy in Russia?
He gathered intelligence on the new regime and worked to overthrow it.
- 4. How do some spy historians think Britain honoured Reilly for his work during the First World War? **Some believe that the military award he was given for his work in Russia was really to honour his work as a British spy in Germany during the First World War.**

5. Find words in the text that mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. true, real (paragraph 1) | fictional |
| 2. for a long time (paragraph 2) | briefly |
| 3. safely (paragraph 3) | recklessly |
| 4. give (paragraph 4) | obtain |
| 5. agreement (paragraph 5) | dispute |



THE MYSTERIOUS SPY

What famous fictional spy is intelligent, well-dressed and highly attractive to women? James Bond, of course. The character, now known mainly through the many James Bond films, was created by English novelist Ian Fleming when he began writing the Bond books in the 1950s. Some people say that Bond was partly based on the real spy known as Sidney Reilly.

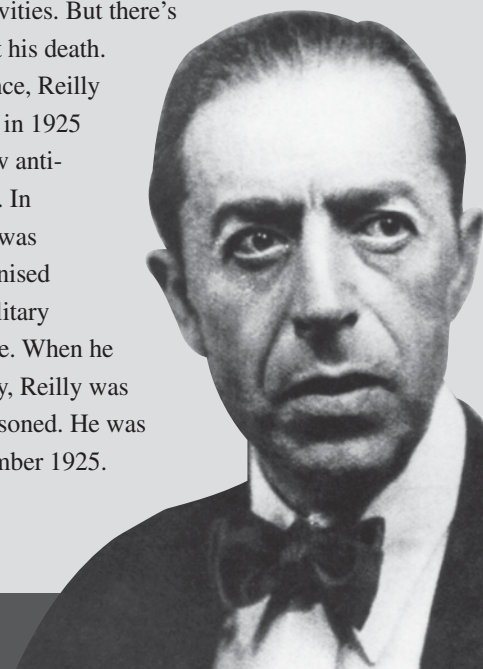
Reilly's real name was Sigmund Rosenblum. It is believed that he was born in the Ukraine in 1874 and studied chemistry at university there. In the early 1890s, he moved first to Paris and then to London. Depending on which version of Reilly's life you believe, he might have briefly spent some time in Brazil as well.

What is definite is that Reilly was a British spy, who used various disguises and names. He had many love affairs and marriages, was charming and persuasive, and often acted recklessly. It is also known that, following the Communist Revolution in 1918, he spied mainly in Russia, gathering intelligence on the new regime and working to overthrow it.

Although Reilly was given a military award for his work in Russia, some spy historians think it was actually given to secretly honour his work as a British spy in Germany during the First World War. Reilly claimed that, in this capacity, he had impersonated a German officer in order to obtain battle plans. This allowed him to work in a German arms factory and learn what weapons the country was producing.

Historians have not yet uncovered the full truth about Reilly's activities. But there's little dispute about his death.

After a brief absence, Reilly returned to Russia in 1925 to work with a new anti-Communist group. In reality, this group was fake and was organised by the Russian military intelligence service. When he entered the country, Reilly was arrested and imprisoned. He was executed in November 1925.





WRITING

1. Replace the words in bold with the connectors of sequence below.

as • in the beginning • in the end • as soon as

- At first, I didn't like this neighbourhood, but now I enjoy living here. **In the beginning**.
- When John opened the door, everyone shouted, "Surprise!" **As soon as**
- Sharon was reading the instructions aloud while I was connecting wires. **as**
- I had no idea what to buy Ellen for her birthday, but finally, I thought of a perfect gift. **in the end**

2. Choose the correct answer.

Poor John! His holiday last week began so badly!

- All of a sudden / **First of all** he forgot his passport and returned home to get it.
- Then** / By the time, of course, he missed his flight.
- Next** / Suddenly, he tried to book another flight to Rome, but they were all full.
- Finally** / At first, the airline clerk found a seat for him on a late-night flight.
- As soon as** / **By the time** he arrived in Rome, it was already five in the morning. John rang me and said, "At last!"
- Eventually** I'm in Rome, but I'm too tired to do anything!"

3. Complete the narrative with the connectors of sequence below.

as • when • suddenly • in the beginning
finally • while • first of all • by the time • later

An Embarrassing Experience

Last Friday night, I went to a big party at a club in London. ^{1.} **In the beginning**, I was sorry I had come.

^{2.} **First of all**, I didn't know anyone there because my friends hadn't arrived yet. Second, I didn't like the music the DJ was playing.

^{3.} **While** everyone else was dancing, I walked around to look for my friends. ^{4.} **By the time** the next song began, I had found them. We tried to talk, but it was impossible to hear one another.

^{5.} **As** I was shouting, "I hate this music!", the sound system ^{6.} **suddenly** broke and everyone in the place heard me. I was so embarrassed!

^{7.} **When** the music began again, everyone stopped paying attention to me. ^{8.} **Later**, I ended up enjoying myself because the DJ

^{9.} **finally** put on music that I liked. And, oh yes – I've decided never to shout in a club again!

Your Task

- Write a narrative about a funny or embarrassing experience. Use 100-150 words.

WRITING YOUR NARRATIVE

1. Brainstorm your narrative.

- Think of something funny or embarrassing that happened to you or to someone you know. If you can't think of something real, make up a story.
- Think about the following questions:
 - Who was involved in the story?
 - Where and when did it take place?
 - What happened that was funny or embarrassing?
 - What were the characters doing?
 - How did the characters feel?
 - Did the story end happily or not?

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercise 3 and the plan below to help you.

PLAN

Opening: Describe where and when the story takes place and introduce the characters.

Body: Describe the events in the story and how the characters felt.

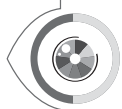
Closing: Describe how the story ended.

3. Write a first draft.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft. **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**

CHECKLIST

- ✓ I followed the plan for a narrative.
- ✓ I used connectors of sequence and time expressions.
- ✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.



Progress Check Unit 2

Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct answer.

- Johnny gets up very early every day to **hesitate** / **deliver** newspapers.
- I was **harmless** / **furious** when the dog broke my favourite plate.
- It was **startled** / **startling** to hear such a loud noise in the middle of the night.
- Mother lions are very **protective** / frightened of their young.
- Pour** / Point yourself a drink.
- He **warned** / arranged us about the dangers.

2. Replace each word or expression in bold with a suitable expression below. Make any necessary changes.

make sure • seriously injured • arrange
risk your life • live on the edge • cheer up

- Although he tried all night, he couldn't make his son feel happy. **cheer ... up**
- My friends and I are going to **organise** the party. **arrange**
- Check that all the windows and doors are locked. **Make sure**
- Only the pilot was **badly hurt** when the plane crashed. **seriously injured**
- You **put yourself in danger** every time you drive carelessly. **risk your life**
- Some people need to **be close to danger** in order to feel good. **live on the edge**

3. Complete the sentences by adding a suitable suffix to the words in brackets to form adjectives. Make any necessary changes.

- This is a very **valuable** (value) painting, so take good care of it.
- She works as a **graphic** (graph) designer.
- That game is not **educational** (education), so the teacher doesn't want us to play it.
- I love to watch **romantic** (romance) films late at night.
- I'd like to thank you for an **enjoyable** (enjoy) experience.

Grammar

4. Choose the correct answer.

- I didn't hear the phone because I **worked** / **was working** / had worked in the garden.
- The children **played** / **were playing** / had played basketball while their parents were talking with the new trainer.
- Chris knocked on the door and **entered** / was entering / had entered the office.
- The thief **escaped** / was escaping / **had escaped** by the time the police arrived.

5. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.

Nicola is a workaholic. She is obsessed with work. Last week, Nicola ¹ **decided** (decide) to finish the project she ² **was working** (work) on. On Monday, she ³ **left** (leave) the house before she ⁴ **had had** (have) any breakfast. She ⁵ **reached** (reach) the office at 6.30, and by 6.45 Nicola **was already working** (already / work). At 3.30, Nicola's boss ⁷ **called** (call) her into the office. She was worried that Nicola ⁸ **hadn't taken** (not take) a lunch break. Her boss ⁹ **warned** (warn) Nicola of the dangers of overworking. However, Nicola was determined to finish the job and ¹⁰ **continued** (continue) to work when everyone else ¹¹ **had already gone** (already / go) home. Finally, leaving the building many hours later, Nicola was surprised to see that the sun ¹² **had risen** (rise). It was already morning!

Writing

6. Choose the two answers that are suitable.

- He lived in England **during** / **for** / while most of his childhood.
- We tried to keep it a secret, but **next** / **eventually** / **finally** they found out.
- We were sitting in complete darkness for hours when **suddenly** / then / **at last** we saw a light.

Progress Check Units 1-2

Vocabulary

1. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence.

- F** 1. Cheering people up makes them sad.
- T** 2. Without **hesitating**, he went straight to work.
- F** 3. The **guest** invited everyone to come at 8.00 in the evening.
- T** 4. You have to **remind** people so they don't forget.
- F** 5. **Poison** is given by doctors to cure illnesses.
- T** 6. His problem is **personal**, so he won't tell everybody about it.
- F** 7. When you **look away** you can see things more clearly.

2. Complete the passage with the correct form of the words below.

breathe • injury • risk your life
excited • courage • fear • survive
brave • personal

In 2005, France's Maud Fontenoy was the first woman to row across the Pacific Ocean alone – and fortunately, to ^{1.} **survive**. It took great ^{2.} **courage** for her to make the trip from Peru to Polynesia. For Maud, this was also a ^{3.} **personal** victory.

After rowing her seven-metre boat for 73 days, her fingers ached and her back was sore, but she had no serious ^{4.} **injuries**. Maud told a French radio station that the end of the trip turned out to be the most difficult part, after her boat overturned. Her biggest ^{5.} **fear** was that she might drown. She had to ^{6.} **breathe** deeply to stay calm. Maud also had to watch out for sharks until she got back into the boat.

When she arrived in Polynesia, Maud was carried ashore and decorated with flowers. Maud said that she was really ^{7.} **excited** that she had finally made the trip.

Maud Fontenoy is a very ^{8.} **brave** woman who was prepared to ^{9.} **risk her life** to prove that a woman can make such a dangerous journey.

Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The birds **flew** (fly) away because I **had forgotten** (forget) to close their cage.
2. The cyclists **were riding** (ride) along the road when a car **crashed** (crash) into them.
3. Jill **is having** (have) a bath. Why don't you call again later?
4. My bus **is leaving / leaves** (leave) in half an hour, so we'd better hurry.

4. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. Rachel went home before Sonia arrived.
(by the time) **Rachel had gone by the time Sonia arrived.**
2. He had a job in a restaurant when I first knew him. (work) **He was working in a restaurant when I first knew him.**
3. As Bill and Ben were on their way to school, it started to rain. (go)
As Bill and Ben were going to school, it started to rain.
4. Julie has a habit of falling asleep in lessons. (often)
Julie often falls asleep in lessons.

Writing

5. Complete the sentences with a logical ending. Pay attention to the connectors in bold.

1. The show was cancelled **as soon as**
Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
2. He wanted to surprise them **after**
.....
3. **In the end**, my parents
.....
4. The rain had stopped. **All of a sudden**,
.....
5. Goldilocks sat in the big chair. **Then**,
.....